

California State Journal of Medicine

OWNED AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BALBOA BUILDING, SECOND AND MARKET STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

Editor and Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	W. E. MUSGRAVE, M. D.
Associate Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	HOWARD H. JOHNSON, M. D.
Managing Editor	-	-	-	-	-	CELESTINE J. SULLIVAN
Superintendent of Publications	-	-	-	-	-	WILLIAM H. BARRY

VOL. XX

DECEMBER, 1922

No. 12

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS IN ORIGINAL ARTICLES

The author of an article appearing in the JOURNAL is entirely responsible for all statements and conclusions. These may or may not be in harmony with the views of the editorial staff. Furthermore, authors are largely responsible for the language and method of presenting their subjects. All manuscripts will be carefully read, but editorial privileges will be exercised only to a very limited extent. It is believed that the manner of presentation of any subject by any author determines to no small degree the value of his conclusions. Therefore, both the author and the reader, in our opinion, are entitled to have the subject as presented by the author as little disturbed as possible by the editors. However, the right to reduce or reject any article is always reserved.

SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN ORTHOPAEDIC CASES *

By CHARLES G. STIVERS, M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.

The modern conception of orthopaedics, the development of perfect children, is far removed from the old idea of the correction of club-feet and other gross deformities. I have been associated with a group of orthopaedic surgeons for several years working out problems that presented themselves. One of these was the development of the language faculty, not only for its use as a means of expression, but also as one of the psychomotor trainings. It has been discovered that speech and language drill exercise the faculties of inhibition, concentration and attention, memory, co-ordination and other faculties by reason of the psychological precept, that the exercising of one mental faculty through association develops others and is a useful part of the general orthopaedic supervision of a crippled child.

The long period of convalescence after operation while wearing casts and braces need not be a period of mental inactivity. On the contrary, this period is utilized by us to develop the mental as well as the physical body. I have published elsewhere ("Systematic Training in the Treatment of Inco-ordinations, Especially of Speech") a

comprehensive study of all the psychological factors entering into this subject and it is not necessary to go into that phase fully here. Suffice it to say that our procedures are founded upon sound psychology, and as we advance in the work, confirmation of our expectations is evidenced by improvement in both the mental and the physical bodies. A recent study of the voice and speech among the crippled children admitted to the Orthopaedic Hospital-School of Los Angeles in the four years from 1918 to 1921, inclusive, revealed the fact that nearly 10 per cent also had some speech defect.

It is a clinical fact that defectives usually show more than one deficiency. A large proportion of physically handicapped children show the tendency to two or more departures from the normal; for instance, there is often a cleft palate with a hare lip or a spina bifida or extra fingers or toes or extrophy of the bladder, club-feet and other physical handicaps often occur in children of subnormal mentality, etc. We are not surprised, therefore, to find a large proportion of the physically handicapped with speech defects.

Remember that motor areas control leg, arm, fingers, tongue, lips and cheeks, all parts of the expressional, gestural and motor faculties. We can easily comprehend how injuries to the head at birth could traumatize any part of this motor area and be followed by a failure to develop vocal expression, a motor as well as sensory faculty, besides various paralyses of the arms and legs. In general terms any pathological process whether inflammation (intracranial or intraspinal) at or after birth or traumatism resulting in actual loss of nerve substance, the formation of cysts, cicatricial bands or pachy-meningitis destroying the integrity of the motor or sensory areas of the brain, including those governing speech, may result either in lack of sensory perception of the spoken or written word or failure to develop speech either written or spoken or both.

Speech supposes co-ordination; if brain areas governing balance, rhythm, orientation, time and space preception are injured then speech development and production will suffer.

Defective speech development or production is found most commonly in cerebral spastic palsy, inco-ordinations, ataxias, cerebro-spinal inflammation and in mentally subnormal children. In these cases treated at the Orthopaedic Hospital-School it has been a fundamental principle of treatment that the speech education or development or drill was an essential part of the treat-

* Read before the California State Medical Association, May 17, 1922, at Yosemite Park, in connection with the film, "Development of Speech in Orthopaedic Cases."

INDEX FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE FOR 1922, VOL. XX.

With the endorsement of the Publicity Bureau, this index is prepared along the lines used in the Index Medicus, the Library of the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, and the Journal of the A. M. A. With an author index of this character, it is easy, by consulting subsequent editions, to establish the bibliographical record of any of our members, and this will become exceedingly useful in the years to come.

This volume of the Journal has not been indexed by subject for the following important reasons: a subject index is expensive to prepare and to publish. It ought not to be necessary because of the very thorough and complete indexes contained monthly in the Index Medicus and issued quarterly by the A. M. A. in the Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature. This latter publication constitutes one of the extremely valuable services of our national organization. The four volumes, issued every year, give the index to all worthwhile medical literature from all journals in the world. It is well done and the subscription price is nominal.

A.

- Addis, Thomas, Determination of extent and nature of renal lesion in Bright's disease, 90.
Alderson, Harry E., Treatment of oak dermatitis caused by rhus diversiloba, 153;
— and Becker, George H., Treatment of active lues, 402.
Alvarez, Walter C., Is the Meltzer-Lyon technic for the diagnosis and treatment of gall bladder disease an asset or a liability? 262;
Diagnosis and treatment of gall bladder disease, 299.
Ash, Rachel L., Chronic tuberculosis in early infancy, 27.
Ayres, Samuel, Differential diagnosis of eczematoid diseases, 116.

B.

- Bacher, J. A., Styloid process in tonsillectomy, 99.
Barkan, Otto, The differential pupilloscope, 403.
Barry, R. K., Myocardial insufficiency, 326.
Becker, George H., and Alderson, Harry E., Treatment of active lues, 402.
Brainerd, Henry G., Some practicable problems confronting the medical profession, 216.
Brem, Walter V., Governmental activities and tendencies in the health field, 181;
The Place of pathology in the practice of medicine, 201.
Bronson, Edith, Physiotherapy in treatment of the child with rheumatic fever, 357.
Brooks, LeRoy, and Weeks, Alanson, Glucose and alkalies in surgery, 100.
Brown, Horace J., Amoebic abscess of the liver, 298.
Burns, Robert, Jr., Oral foci of infection, their diagnosis, differentiation and systemic manifestations, 120.
Burton, F. A., Chairman's address, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section of State Society, 267.

C.

- Callander, C. Latimer, Surgical study of arterial decortication, 346.
Campiche, P., Missing link in our operative technique, 10.
Chappell, H. W., The necessity for an immediate and thorough roentgenological study of all injuries to spine, 436.
Cutter, J. B., Modern hospital on the Pacific Coast 239;
Early hospital history in the United States, 272.

D.

- Dakin, Wirt Bradley, Operability of the senile prostate—a reminder to the general practitioner, 83.
Duncan, Rex, Recent developments in radiotherapy, 291.

E.

- Ely, Leonard W., The great second type of chronic arthritis (third study), 329;
— and Wyckoff, H. A., and Reed, A. C., Amoeba as the cause of the second great type of chronic arthritis, 59.
Evans, Newton, Torula infection, 383.
Editorials will be found at end of this index.

F.

- Falconer, Ernest H., and Morris, Laird M., Intra vitam bone marrow puncture in pernicious anemia, 404.
Farman, George F., Urological diagnosis, 43.
Fishbaugh, Clyde, Pre-ataxic gastric crisis of tabes, 53.
Foote, O. C., Pyelonephritis: a critical review of 100 cases, 131.
Franklin, Walter S., and Horner, Warren D., Operative treatment of strabismus, 39.
Frederick, E. V., Factors contributing to success or failure in group medicine, 192.
Freidell, Hugh F., Fundamental factors in etiology and treatment of chronic intestinal diseases, 232.
Frick, Donald J., Group medicine—a discussion of its value to the profession and the public, 234.

G.

- Gaulden, C. Lewis, Traumatic dislocation of both testicles, 390.
Girard, F. R., Ovarian autotransplantation, 21.
Goodale, George W., Statement of the problems of industrial medicine in California, 149.
Graham, Harrington B., Radical mastoid operation under local anaesthesia, 130;
Foreign bodies in upper air and food passages, 390.
Graves, John H., Some accomplishments and problems of the Medical Society of the State of California, 179.
Green, John W., Tonsillectomy, 45.
Gundrum, F. F., Iron citrate reactions, 349.

H.

- Hayes, Henry L., Gastroenteroptosis, 55.
Hensel, G. C., and Kerr, W. J., Observations on cardiovascular system in thyroid disease, 306.
Hewlett, Albion W., Effect of massage, heat and exercise on the local circulation, 276;
Indications for administration of quinidin in auricular fibrillation, 395.
Hinman, Frank, Suprapubic versus perineal prostatectomy, 113.
Hoag, Carl L., Treatment of goitre, 6.
Hollingsworth, Merrill W., Phlorizin glycosuria in diagnosis of pregnancy, 344.
Horner, Warren D., and Franklin, Walter S., Operative treatment of strabismus, 39.
Hyman, Sol, The hemorrhoid problem, 434.

J.

- Johnston, Herbert A., Extrapleural thorocoplasty, 4.
Jones, Isaac H., Unusual complications in a case of middle ear infection, 126.

K.

- Kavanagh, Mary, Intratracheal insufflation anesthesia, 425.
Kerr, William J., and Hensel, G. C., observations on cardiovascular system in thyroid disease, 306.
Kreutzmann, Henry A. R., Treatment of Hunner's ulcer of the bladder by fulguration, 128;
Studies in ureteral catheterization, 310.

L.

- Leviton, Henry I., Popularization of medical knowledge, 152.
Lisser, H., Absence of the prostate associated with endocrine disease, 430;
Improvement following tonsillectomy clinically expressed, 11;
Some clinical aspects of pneumonia, 124.
Lockwood, Charles D., Nephrectomy in hunchbacks—report of 2 cases, 29;
Chairman's address, surgical section State Society, 267.

M.

- McArthur, N. T. Lethargic encephalitis, 263.
 McChesney, George J., Modern treatment of the weak or flat-foot, 337.
 McMechan, F. H., Diagnostic and prognostic value of breath-holding test, 377.
 McNutt, W. F., Sr., Etiology of gout, 30.
 McPheeters, G. Carl H., Treatment of hyperemesis gravidarum, 311.
 Marshall, John Albert, Laboratory and clinical study of the bactericidal action of solutions of radium emanation, 8.
 Meyers, A. E., Posture in its relation to nutrition, 440.
 Moffitt, Herbert C., Clinicians, past, present and future, 229.
 Moore, Ross, Inadequate personality with special reference to its influence on both diagnosis and treatment, 46;
 Post-infectious or epidemic encephalitis, 387.
 Morris, Laird M., and Falconer, E. H., Intra vitam bone marrow puncture in pernicious anemia, 404.
 Moseley, Gayle G., Industrial medicine and the general practitioner, 356.

N.

- Naffziger, Howard C., Tic Douloureux, 13.
 Nutting, Raymond J., Plastic surgery in and about the eyelids, 15.
 Nuzum, Franklin R., Pathology and bacteriology of excised tonsils and the effect of X-ray therapy upon the bacterial flora of tonsils, 237;
 Why medical social service deserves a place in hospital organization, and the duties of medical social workers toward hospital administration, 303.

O.

- Oldenbourg, Louise A., Ethyl chloride anesthesia in minor operations—preliminary report, 394.

P.

- Parkinson, James H., Problems of industrial accident insurance, 223.
 Pettit, Albert V., Treatment of the lacerated and infected cervix uteri, 77.
 Pettit, Joseph A., Underlying principles of plastic surgery, 398.
 Pillsbury, W. H., Provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act of California relative to furnishing of medical treatment in compensation cases, 221.
 Pope, Saxton, Relation of the surgeon to the anesthesiologist, 385.
 Porter, Langley, What the general practitioner can do to improve the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of children, 185.
 Profant, Henry J., Chronic suppurative parotitis with acute exacerbations, 301.

R.

- Reed, Alfred C., and Ely, L. W., and Wyckoff, H. A., Amoeba as the cause of the second great type of chronic arthritis, 59;
 Non-dysenteric amebiasis, 253.
 Reid, Eva Charlotte, Freud and the freudians, 373.
 Reinle, George G., The specialist and his obligation to the profession, 48.
 Rieber, Frank, Physical basis of deep roentgen therapy, 350.
 Robinson, J. W., Fallacy of the usual tests for swimming pools, 60.
 Roblee, W. W., Diphtheria problem, 260.
 Rooney, Robert F., Over fifty years in medicine, 354.
 Roth, Leon J., Urinary pus cell count, 5.
 Rowe, Albert H., Recent advances in diagnosis and treatment of hay fever and asthma, 94.

S.

- Sansum, W. D., Use of basic diets in the treatment of nephritis, 194.
 Schaller, Walter F., Personal observations on unusual forms of acute poliomyelitic paralysis, 133;
 Successful removal of an extramedullary cord tumor in the lower dorsal region causing severe compression symptoms—recovery, 224;
 The outlook in neuropsychiatry, 438.

- Scholl, Jr., A. J., Further experiences in sacral anesthesia in urology, 423.
 Scholtz, Moses, Common parasitic dermatoses in Southern California, 190.
 Schulze, Elisabeth, Measurements based upon roentgen examination of one hundred normal children, 332.
 Schulze, Margaret, Meaning of the passage of intrapartum meconium, 87.
 Schussler, Hermann, A plan for the intensive treatment of congenital syphilis—preliminary report, 257.
 Shepardson, Ruth Thygeson, Investigation of the "Provocative Wassermann" controlled by the ice-box method—preliminary report, 80.
 Skeel, Roland E., Clinical mistakes in gynecologic diagnosis, 334.
 Slemmons, J. Morris, Infection of the placenta, 381.
 Smith, R. Knight, What the general practitioner can do to improve maternity conditions in California, 340.
 Spalding, Alfred Baker, Prolapse of the uterus with rectocele and cystocele; and end results of various operations, 2.
 Spiro, Harry, Cardiac dyspnoea or rather cardiac shortness of breath, 198.
 Stevens, William E., Stricture of the urethra in women, 51.
 Stivers, C. G., Speech development in orthopedic cases, 421.
 Sweet, Robert B., Obscure reflex symptoms of teeth, tonsils and sinuses, especially the sinuses, 342.

T.

- Taussig, Laurence R., Report of the work of the radium department of University of California Hospital between April, 1920 and April, 1921, 50.
 Thomason, G., Some outstanding features of recent progress in surgery, 431.
 Tickell, A. H., Outbreak of epidemic jaundice in Nevada City, Calif., 154.
 Towne, Edward B., Diagnosis and treatment of intracranial hemorrhage of the new-born—report of a case, 17.
 Trowbridge, D. H., Hay fever—its cure, 275.

V.

- Vecki, Victor G., Curability of syphilis, 274.
 Voorsanger, William C., Gastro-intestinal complications accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, 295.

W.

- Weeks, Alanson, and Brooks, LeRoy, Glucose and alkalies in surgery, 100;
 Bowel obstruction following operations occurring during convalescing period, 428.
 Wesson, Miley B., Anatomical and embryological study of the perineum, 269.
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman, Medical education of present and near future, 218.
 Wyckoff, Harry A., and Ely, L. W., and Reed, A. C., Amoeba as the cause of the second great type of chronic arthritis, 59.

Y.

- Yerington, H. H., Diarrhoea in infants in relation to certain food intolerances, 85.

EDITORIALS

- American Medical Association, 1923 meeting, 241.
 Cancer Week, 410.
 Chinese theory of medical practice applied, 389.
 Chiropractic and osteopathic initiatives, 155.
 Collection agencies, 445.
 Correspondence courses for public health nurses, 410.
 Education, dangers in, 138.
 Edwards, Thomas Clay, 205.
 Endocrine glands, more about, 138.
 Following false gods, 361.
 Group practice and pay clinics, 103.
 Hospital convention, 241; 362.
 Insurance, more about, 156.

Juvenile delinquency increasing, 446.
 Lie detector, 218.
 Making a mockery of the law, 156.
 Medical books, 104.
 Medical economics, a problem in, 61.
 Medical Society of the State of California, 1923 meeting of, 446.
 Medicine, medical education and public health in California after Nov. 7, 1922, 408.
 Mineral waters, 61.
 Narcotic drug addiction, physicians begin offensive in the problems of, 406.
 Narcotic situation, dangers to physicians in, 410.
 New Year, 1.
 Nomenclature of diseases of bones and joints, 137.
 Non-cancellable income insurance policies, 104.
 Of such are statistics made, 410.
 Operating without permission, 241.
 Overspecialization in public health work, 138.
 Patent medicine frauds increasing, 205.
 Physicians' biographical records, 446.
 Physician's family, 1.
 Physician or sanitarian? 361.
 Physicians' offices as "Health Centers" 408.
 Privileged communications, the physician and, 316.
 Salaries versus fees, 156.
 Stanford's medical million, 444.
 State Medical Society, annual meeting, 155.
 State Medical Society, new offices of, 316.
 Stock hospital propaganda, 137.
 Studies in clay, 445.
 Subsidizing cultism, 361.
 Trafficking with health, 360.
 Trained attendant, the, 409.
 Who won and lost the election, 444.
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman, 241.
 Will "food specialists" supersede physicians? 61.

On the Treatment of Syphilis With Bismuth Salts—Sazerac and Levaditi of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, have recently proposed the use of tartrobismuthate of potassium and sodium, containing approximately 50 per cent of bismuth, for the treatment of syphilis. In their preliminary work on rabbits (infected with *Spirochaeta pallida* and *S. cuniculi*) they found that the only safe and efficient method of administration was by the subcutaneous or intramuscular route. Intravenous injections were shown to be dangerous on account of the markedly toxic action of the drug. In order to decrease this danger as far as possible they substituted a suspension in oil of the drug for the watery solution. This was found to be the method of choice in the treatment of human cases on account of increased tolerance and less local reaction.

Fournier and Guenot have tested the value of this treatment of syphilis on a comparatively large scale and report the results of the treatment in about 200 cases.

In cases of primary sores the treponema disappeared as a rule after the second injection; in some cases even after the first. The small erosive chancres healed completely in a few days; the medium sized chancres in one to two weeks. The large or ulcerative chancres persisted about three weeks, but they lost rapidly their specific characters and soon appeared as ordinary lesions, the time of healing depending on the size of the individual ulcer.

The local induration and the adenopathy were influenced more rapidly by bismuth than by any other treatment and disappeared often completely within a few weeks. In no cases where the treatment was regular did secondaries appear. The Wassermann reaction became negative and remained so for the period of observation.

"In cases of secondary syphilis the mucous patches disappeared after the first or second injection. The hypertrophic patches dried up in a few days, faded and were reabsorbed in ten to twenty-five days, according to the amount of new tissue

formation. If the treatment was commenced during the appearance of the roseolar rash this was arrested in its development, sometimes after an exacerbation of twenty-four hours. Herxheimer's reaction might also appear near the papular syphilides. The simple roseolar rash usually disappeared in five or ten days; the papules took a little longer to be absorbed. The authors have seen a generalized miliary eruption and palmar syphilides, manifestations which, as is well known, are rebellious to specific treatment, disappear in two weeks.

The general secondary manifestations—headache, bone pains, etc.—always yielded to the first injection.

The authors mention eight cases which had not yielded to arsenical and mercurial treatment, but which readily responded to the bismuth treatment. They also had a case of acute syphilitic meningitis with all the characteristic symptoms. After four injections the clinical improvement was complete. After two weeks of treatment the lymphocytes in the spinal fluid had been reduced from 400 to 7 per cubic millimeter.

Lesions of tertiary syphilis, bumata, osteoperiostitis and ulcers yielded, as a rule, very rapidly to treatment. In cases of visceral and nervous lesions the time allotted to treatment has been too short to enable the authors to express an opinion.

After the first two or three injections of 0.20 gram, a bi-weekly injection of 0.30 gram seems to be good practice. Two to three grams should be injected during a month.

After the first series of injections the treatment could be continued with a single weekly injection of 0.20 to 0.30 gram, or be suspended for a month to be recommenced again in the same manner as described above.

One should follow the progress of the treatment by repeated examinations of the blood and check up every case at subsequent regular intervals.

With regard to untoward effects of this treatment the authors state that they have given over 1500 injections without having experienced any really important mishap.

In cases of grave visceral lesions, and especially where the renal function is impaired, one should proceed with caution. A slight elevation of the temperature was seen in some cases the day after injection, accompanied with pain in the back, but no general reaction was observed. After the first four injections a moderate polyuria occurred in a few instances. The only two manifestations that might cause some trouble are local reactions and the stomatitis. The former were seen in a few patients who walked too much immediately after the treatment. The tendency to stomatitis can be very well controlled by hygienic measures of the mouth. In a few cases dark spots of bismuth impregnation were seen on the mucous membrane of the mouth.

The bismuth has been recovered from the blood and cerebrospinal fluid and has been shown to be eliminated through the saliva, bile, feces, sweat and urine.

The authors state that bismuth undoubtedly is a most energetic anti-syphilitic agent, having particularly marked effect not only on the infectious manifestations of the disease, but also on the Wassermann reaction. They conclude, however, that time only will tell if this drug will prove to be of value in the radical cure of syphilis.—United States Naval Medical Bulletin.

CORRECTION

In the article on "Intra Vitam Bone Marrow Puncture in Pernicious Anemia," by Falconer and Morris (published in the November Journal), the statement was inadvertently omitted by the authors that the work was from the Medical Department

fine paper, clear large type, and excellent reproduction of Tom Jones' handsome illustrations. The latter are superbly done, and combine practical value with artistic beauty.

The thyroid surgeon of great experience does not need this book for reference, but it is worthy of careful perusal by the surgeons who from time to time have occasion to operate on the thyroid gland. It is written principally for them and it will be to their advantage to have it handy. H. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

An Outline of the Medical Service of the Theatre of Operations. By M. A. W. Shockley, Lieutenant-Colonel Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

An Outline of Pirquet's System of Nutrition. By Dr. Clemens Pirquet, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Vienna, Austria. 16mo of 96 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922. Cloth, \$2.00 net.

Lectures on Dietetics. By Max Einhorn, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Visiting Physician to the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York. 12mo of 244 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1922. Cloth, \$2.25 net.

The Treatment of Fractures: With notes upon a few common dislocations. By Charles L. Scudder, M. D., Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. Ninth Edition, Revised. Octavo volume of 749 pages, with 1252 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1922. Polished Buckram, \$8.50.

Animal Parasites and Human Diseases. By Asa C. Chandler, M. S., Ph. D., Instructor in Biology, Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. Second Edition, Revised. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1922.

Our Medicine Men. By Paul H. DeKruif. 237 pages, illustrated, \$1.75. New York: The Century Co. 1922.

Diseases of Women. By Harry Sturgeon Crossen, M. D., F. A. C. S., Clinical Professor of Gynecology, Washington University Medical School, and Gynecologist in Chief to the Barnes Hospital and the Washington University Dispensary; Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist to the Jewish Hospital and the St. Louis Maternity Hospital; Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists, and Abdominal Surgeons. Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with 934 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1922.

The Writing of Medical Papers. By Maud H. Melish, Editor of The Mayo Clinic Publications. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1922.

Injury, Recovery and Death, in Relation to Conductivity and Permeability. By M. J. V. Osterhout, Professor of Botany. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A Text-Book of Human Physiology. By Albert P. Brubaker, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College; Formerly Professor of Physiology in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; Formerly Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene in the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry. Seventh Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with 367 illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Polaris, The Story of an Eskimo Dog. By Ernest Harold Baynes, illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1922.

Gonorrhea and Impotency. Modern Treatment. By Edwin W. Hirsch, S. B., M. D., American Electrotherapeutic Association, First Lieut., M. C., U. S. Army. With an additional lecture on Ultra-Violet Radiation by A. J. Pacini, M. D. Illustrated. The Solar Press, Chicago. 1922.

Public Relief of Sickness. By Gerald Morgan. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1922.

Principles and Practice of X-Ray Technic for Diagnosis. By John A. Metzger, M. D., Roentgenologist to the School for Graduates of Medicine, University of California, Southern Division, Los Angeles. With 61 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1922.

Dental and Oral Radiography. A textbook for Students and Practitioners of Dentistry. By James David McCoy, M. S., D. D. S., F. A. C. D., Professor of Orthodontia and Radiography, College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles. With 116 illustrations. Third Edition. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1922.

The Southern California Medical Society (reported by Egerton Crispin, secretary, and Wm. Duffield, president)—The Southern California Medical Society held its sixty-seventh semi-annual meeting in Los Angeles on the 3rd and 4th of November. This was the most successful meeting the Society has had. The attendance at the Friday evening session numbered over eight hundred persons. Among the out of town speakers were Walter Alvarez of San Francisco, who presented a study on "High Blood Pressure" based upon "An Analysis of Sixteen Thousand Measurements on University Freshmen and High School Students." Andrew Thornton of San Diego presented a timely paper on "Immunitization Against Diphtheria," presenting arguments for its "universal application." Lyell Kinney, of San Diego, discussed the "Pathologic Gall Bladder" from a Roentgenological standpoint. E. C. Rose-now, Mayo Foundation, presented a paper on "Experimental Studies of the Etiology of Disease of the Nervous System" with lantern slide demonstration and with motion picture films of animals, demonstrating the symptoms produced by injection of material from patients with lethargic and other forms of encephalitis, epidemic hiccup, spasmodic tortocollis and chorea. This study was an extensive and comprehensive presentation of scientific experimental work. Louis Wilson, Mayo Foundation, presented a philosophic discussion of the needs of physicians under the title "Factors in the Continued Development of the Physicians."

The spring meeting of the society will be held in Long Beach on the first Friday and Saturday in April. The following officers were elected for the coming year. President, Robert Pollock, San Diego; First Vice President, Dr. F. L. Rogers, Long Beach; Second Vice President, Joseph Swindt, Pomona; Secretary-Treasurer, Egerton Crispin, Los Angeles.

CORRESPONDENCE

Ethan H. Smith comments on G. J. McChesney's article in the October issue of the Journal, subject, "The Modern Treatment of the Weak or Flat-Foot":

"In the October number of the California State Journal of Medicine, is a very excellent article by Dr. G. J. McChesney of San Francisco, on 'The Modern Treatment of the Weak or Flat-Foot.'"

"I would like to consider a few of the points made by Dr. McChesney in his article.

"Dr. McChesney, together with many other orthopedic surgeons, seems to have overlooked some of the fundamental principles on which flat-foot should be handled. They confuse what might be termed the active stage of flat-foot, with what might be termed the convalescent stage. They also lay too much stress on the arch of the foot, and do not give enough consideration to the accompanying condition in the muscles of the leg.

"The so-called 'spring ligament' has so few elastic fibres in it, that we can afford to forget them. The elasticity of the normal foot is not dependent on one ligament, but on the construction of the whole foot associated with the leg muscles, all of which are so arranged as to give a considerable elasticity to the foot and leg under normal conditions.

"We do not put splints on normal legs, yet we do put a support on a broken leg. So when the longitudinal arch of a foot is buckled inward, causing a marked abduction in the front of the foot on the head of the astragalus, and the corresponding abduction of the os calcis underneath the astragalus, and then the buckled arch rotates downward by the giving way of both tibial muscles, it is folly to talk of restoring this condition without correcting the deformity. The reason for that is, that we have too weakened and well-nigh useless, partially atrophic muscles incapable of performing their usual function, pitted against markedly contracted peronei muscles and also contracted calf muscles. Unless the arch is restored, and in severe cases placed in Plaster of Paris, and in milder cases held in position by a suitable support, we shall get nowhere with marked cases of flat-foot.

"We must also differentiate between the acquired flat-foot which has become distorted after having been normal during a great many years, and the real weak foot of childhood which is flat not because of overstrain and injuries such as cause the adult type of flat-foot, but because of the delayed ossification of the bones of the medio-tarsal region. These cases of weak-foot are by far more difficult to treat, and can never be restored by exercises, tilting of shoes, or any other such measures. They must be kept in position until such time as the bones have become thoroughly calcified and capable of carrying the weight of the patient's body, and also bearing the strain on the muscles in the act of locomotion.

Depending alone on the tilting of the heel and sole of the shoe, together with what should always be a convalescent treatment by massage and exercises, is likely to be just as successful as treating a broken leg without support of any kind from the date of injury. It will frequently result in arthritis, a metarso-phalangeal joint of the middle toe, a huge corn on this side, and corns on and between the third, fourth and fifth toes. Only this, and nothing more.

"Metal arch supports are an abomination. All of them, with one or two exceptions, are the shape of a bad flat-foot, and could not be endured for one-half hour if they were otherwise. Those that

are not so are as comfortable as a steel trap on the foot, and that means, 'enough said.' The modeling of the foot for metal arch supports, as it is most frequently done, is a farce, and results in perpetuating the deformity. It also frequently augments the trouble by setting up a frightful arthritis in the inner portion of the medio-tarsal joint. It causes enlargement and thickening of the scaphoid and internal cuneiform bones, making them of such shape that they can never be restored to any semblance of the normal.

"Many of Dr. McChesney's ideas are good, but they are not applicable to the beginning of treatment of marked cases of flat-foot."

Dr. McChesney's reply to Dr. Smith's comments is as follows:

"I can agree in the main with Dr. Ethan Smith's ideas. I did not discuss the various kinds of flat-foot and treatment thereof in such detail as he would have liked, solely because the length of my paper was definitely restricted, as it was read at the Orthopedic Section meeting at the last State meeting, and I presented the basic factors of 'The Modern Treatment of the Weak or Flat-Foot' the best I could in the fifteen minutes allotted. His emphasis upon my ideas regarding the importance of the leg muscles and the inadvisability of metal arch supports meets quite with my approval. Perhaps in exceptional cases a temporary arch support of some soft material is indicated as he infers, but the number of such exceptional cases is less than he would have us believe."

NEW MEMBERS

Alameda County: Childress, Hugo, Oakland; Crane, W. W. Jr., Oakland; Appeldorn, H. H., Piedmont; Fowler, Charles B., Oakland.

Fresno County: Pendergrass, James E., Clovis; Minas, Yervant, Fresno.

Los Angeles County: Ruth, Edward S., Los Angeles; Franklin, E. S., Los Angeles; James, Robert J., Los Angeles; Post, James O., Los Angeles; Brill, Wm., Los Angeles; McGee, Harry S., Los Angeles; Otto, Frank W., Los Angeles; Brandes, Leo, Los Angeles; Strathearn, H. J., Los Angeles; Munroe, Harrington B., Los Angeles; Webster, John C., Los Angeles; Brunig, H., Los Angeles; Miller, Allan P., Los Angeles; Chapman, James W., Pasadena; Tilton, Albert L., Los Angeles; Wallace, Alexander, Los Angeles; Hertzikoff, Sam, Los Angeles; Schmoel, John M., Los Angeles; Pomeroy, George T., Burbank; Harrison, Elake, Los Angeles; Sauer, Frank J., Bowers, Paul E., Los Angeles; Kegley, E. A., Los Angeles; Stevens, Harold E. E., Burbank; Gundrum, Willis H., Owensmouth; Magnusson, Herman V., Bell; Schaefer, J. W., Los Angeles; Crowell, T. C., Los Angeles; King, Ernest Harold, Los Angeles; Jones, George W., Los Angeles; Frisch, Adalbert, Los Angeles.

Transferred to L. A. County: Cox, Edward, to Los Angeles from Fresno; Dickson, G. G., to Los Angeles from Sacramento.

Monterey County: Lineer, A. S., Soledad.

Orange County: Crain, A. N., Santa Ana; Steen, E. J., Fullerton; Hollingsworth, M. W., Anaheim; Ball, D. R., Santa Ana; Harwood, D. W., Santa Ana; Farrage, J., Santa Ana.

San Diego County: Osborne, Albert, San Diego; Tow, Johanna E., San Diego; Newman, Willard H., San Diego.

San Francisco County: Kaarboe, Olav, San Francisco; Paul, Burton E., San Francisco.

Santa Barbara County: Culler, Robert M., Santa Barbara.